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SIXTEEN PAGES

The next time editor Dana, of the New

York Sun, lectures on journalism, he

should inform the prospective editors

in his audience how to avoid criminal

libel suits.

If Russia, France, Japan and the

United States enter into a partnership to

lay a submarine cable it is probable

that almost any bank would discount

the firm's paper at sixty days without

collaterals.

If Abraham Lincoln held that he could

sign the bills which Congress passed

during its last hours any time within the

ten days after its adjournment, as has

been affirmed, his successors have an

excellent precedent.

Since the story of Count Castellane

having his face slapped by an actress

has got into the newspapers perhaps it

is just as well for his honeymoon hap-

piness that he and his wife are, for a

few days at least, beyond the reach of

the mails.

It would seem that there were enough

dead ducks about Washington to have

made it unnecessary for the President

to leave the capital to kill eighteen or

twenty a day. The ducks who left the

Capitol March 4 at noon for the last

time are very dead.

A reading of the report of the commit-

tee of the Senate regarding the attempt

to steal the Roby bill gives one a feel-

ing that its authors "protest too much."

The committee should have added that

the bill undoubtedly wandered off itself

to have rounded out its report.

It is now reported that the corruption

fund of the Roby Racing Association, es-

timated at \$100,000, has been trans-

ferred from Indianapolis to Springfield,

Ill., where a Legislature is in session.

It must have departed after the attempt

to steal the anti-Roby bill so miserably

failed.

The Nicholson bill has finally agreed

upon by both branches of the Legis-

lature received two-thirds of the votes

of both parties. At no time has it been

treated as a party measure, and if it

becomes a law it cannot be so regarded.

If the history of its development could

be written it would be interesting read-

ing.

The mistake should not be made of

expecting too much from the next Con-

gress. The House will be Republican,

but there will not be a Republican ma-

jority in the Senate, and there will be

a Democratic President. After 1896, un-

less the signs fail, the Republicans will

be in power in all branches of the gov-

ernment.

A committee appointed to investigate

the workings of the Associated Charities

in Cincinnati has reported adversely as

to their methods and work. In conclu-

sion, the report says: "The Associated

Charities collected last year \$8,000. The

salaries aggregated nearly \$7,000. Not

a dollar of the collections was expended

for charity." The salaries officers evi-

dently think that charity begins at

home, and in this case it seems to have

ended there.

The fact that for the second time the

first prize in the State oratorical con-

taining their knowledge it might be

thought that such a school would so

fill a want that it would prosper finan-

cially. As a matter of fact, however,

it is heavily in debt, and is asking the

State for a large appropriation. The

artist-artisan is yet a being of the future

in this country.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

This title of one of Bulwer's novels is

the question of the hour. The "he" in

the case is the Governor and the "it" is

the so-called Nicholson bill. The Gov-

ernor's disposition of this bill is a

celebrated measure, a current theme of

conjecture and a good subject for

wagers. What will he do with it? First,

he may sign it, and he might do so

from one of several motives. In the

constitutional sense for the Governor to

sign a bill is to approve it, but he might

affix his signature without giving his

mental approval. He might yield his

convictions to the judgment of others

or to the popular will; he might sign it

because he was afraid to do otherwise,

or he might sign it, thinking thereby

to "put the Republican party in a hole."

These are merely conjectural sugges-

tions. In the legal sense a signature is

an approval without reference to the

Governor's motives.

Second, the Governor may veto the

bill, and if he wanted to make a some-

what ostentatious display of opposition

and place himself on the record that is

what he would probably do. Governor

Matthews is not given to ostentatious

display or doing things for effect, and

there is no reason to suppose that he is

violently opposed to this bill. His per-

sonal sympathies are not with the

liquor business, and there is nothing in

his record to indicate that he is opposed

to restrictive legislation on the subject.

But he is a Democrat, and the tradi-

tional policy of his party would suggest

to him, possibly, he may choose to

stand with the Lieutenant Governor and

a majority of his party in both houses

who voted for the bill, but more likely

he will not. He has shown aptness in

discovering plausible grounds of objec-

tion to measures that did not suit him

and ingenuity in presenting them, and

no doubt he could frame a veto message

on this measure that would fire the

Democratic heart and increase his popu-

larity with his party. From a Demo-

cratic standpoint the Journal thinks a

veto would be good politics, and as Gov-

ernor Matthews has a keen sense for

good politics it is possible he may de-

cide on this course. If he should return

the bill with his veto it would likely

be passed, his objections notwithstanding.

This could be done any time be-

fore the eighth of Monday, the 13th inst.

But the Governor may veto the bill in

such a way that it cannot be passed

over his objections at this session of the

Legislature. The Constitution says:

If any bill shall not be returned by the

Governor within three days after it shall

have been presented to him, it shall be

law without his signature, unless the

general adjournment shall prevent its

return. If the Governor shall return the

bill, within five days next after such

adjournment, shall file such bill, with his

objections thereon, in the office of the

Secretary of State, who shall lay the same

before the General Assembly, at its next

session, in like manner as if it had been

returned by the Governor.

Under this provision the Governor

may hold the bill till the expiration of

the session and within five days there-

after may file a veto in the office of the

Secretary of State which would kill the

bill until the next Legislature. If he

wishes to kill it without giving the

present Legislature a chance to pass it

over his veto this is what he would do.

There is still another course open to

the Governor. If he is afraid or unwill-

ing to become identified with the mea-

sure by signing it, but still not averse

to it becoming a law, he can accomplish

this by simply doing nothing and letting

it become a law without his signature,

as it would do five days after the ad-

journment unless he filed a veto as

above stated. If he decides to with-

hold his signature the fate of the bill

will not be known until the expiration

of the five days after the adjournment

during which he may file a veto.

GASTRONOMICAL HYGIENICS.

It is an old subject, yet one of peren-

nial interest. Everybody that exists

eats. Not all persons attach equal im-

portance to the function. Some eat to

live and others live to eat, but in one

way or another all recognize the neces-

sity of the practice. While there may

have been cases of life having been

shortened by overeating, there is no in-

stance on record of it being prolonged

by starvation. In short, the connection

between living and eating seems to be

logical as well as physiological.

Eating implies food, and food implies

cooking. Rare food is a badge of bar-

barism, especially as to meats. Most

fruits can be eaten raw, if thoroughly

ripe, but in any state short of thorough

ripeness they should be cooked. And

even if ripe they ought to be as nearly

fresh as possible. A peach or an orange

freely plucked from the tree is very

different from one that has been plucked

green and ripened off the tree, or from

one plucked ripe and allowed to lie

many days. People who live where or-

anges grow declare that those do not

know what the fruit really is who eat

it after it has been plucked before it

is fully ripe and transported a thousand

miles from its parent branch. There is

a vast difference between a ripe water-

melon fresh from the vine and cool with

the morning dew and one that has

been kept in a cellar, in a cold stor-

age house and grocery store. But even

unripe fruits are improved by cooking,

as, indeed, is almost everything in the

edible line.

While it is entirely permissible to eat

raw fruits, the eating of grains raw is

scarcely to be thought of, though some

cranky vegetarians advocate and prac-

tice it, and the eating of raw meats is

barbarous. The effects of the latter can

be sufficiently studied in its influence on

the lower animals. Every sportsman

knows that raw meat blunts a hunting

dog's fine sense of smell, as well as his

intelligence, and every dog fancier

knows that it brutalizes them. If raw

meat is bad for dogs it is bad for men

and women, and the better cooked it

is the better.

The prominent evils of American

cooking probably are bad cooking and

half cooking. Bad cooking implies lack

of judgment, lack of care, painstaking

and watchfulness, bad seasoning and

want of knowledge how to make things

good. Cooks, like poets, are born, not

made. When Sir Joshua Reynolds was

asked how he mixed his paints he an-

swered, "With brains," and so cooking

should be done. Calves' brains can be

made a very toothsome dish, but they

need to be cooked with human brains

and flavored with intellect. The cor-

rectness that cooks are born, not made,

makes it equally certain that some per-

sons never can become good cooks, no

matter what amount of instruction,

training or practice they may have. As

some persons have no ear for music and

others are naturally color blind, so some

have no talent for cookery. To try to

make good cooks out of these is like

trying to make ballet dancers out of

club-footed girls or artists out of color-

blind people.

Everybody knows that bad cooking is

a prolific source of dyspepsia and do-

mestic trouble, a destroyer of appetite,

a ruler of stomachs and an abomina-

tion generally. But not everybody

knows that one of the most common

and worst forms of bad cooking is half

cooking or undercooking. The things

that can be injured by overcooking are

comparatively few, while those that are

ruined by half cooking or undercooking

are numerous. In other words, half

cooking and undercooking constitutes a

large part of bad cooking